New-York Daily Times.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA:

RAYMOND, MERRICK & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PASSAGE OF THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Tariff Amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Lost.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Appearances of Failure—Rumors that the Collins Line Appropriation will be Vetoed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

An error occurred in printing the dispatch I sent you last night. I did not say "that the President told Gen. Cass he would veto the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill." I only asked if he had.

It is rumored that L. P. WALKER, ex-Chancellor WALWORTH, and Judge SHARKEY, of Mississippi, have been agreed upon for Judges of the Court of Claims, and JEREMIAH CLEMENS for Solicitor.

Judge MCALLISTER, of San Francisco, has been appointed Judge of the Circuit Court for California.

Rumors that the Collins Steamer Appropriation will be vetoed are rife, but I cannot trace them to a reliable source. They are not credited by the most sagacious.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Virginia Land Bounty bill was taken up and discussed by Messrs. WALKER and CASS, while Mr. STUART threatened to make a speech against it, but finally consented to make a motion to lay it on the table, which motion was agreed to.

BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Shortly after from the House, all unimportant, except the Bounty Land bill, which came in with three amendments—concurred in and passed.

MR. BENNETT'S GUARD CLERK.

Mr. CRITTENDEN proposed the reference of Mr. G. BENNETT'S claim to the Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. MASON briefly argued against Mr. BENNETT having any claims against the Government arising from the Lobos Island affair.

TOBACCO BILL.

A proposition was then made for a division of the House upon the subject, when it was laid on the table, and the District of Columbia Judiciary bill was taken up, slightly amended and passed.

The bill to incorporate the National Washington Monument Society was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A joint resolution was introduced directing the Final dues to advance CHARLES MILLS $5,000 out of the $50,000 fund, for the erection of an equestrian statue to General WASHINGTON.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Conference of the two Houses reported on the Indian Appropriation bill. Concurred in.

CLAIMS.

The bill to carry into effect the Convention on the subject of claims between the United States and England was read a third time, and passed.

SMITHSONIAN REPORT.

Twenty-five thousand copies of the Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and twenty thousand copies of the presentation of the sword of General JACKSON to Congress, were ordered to be printed.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The debate on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The recommendation of the vote whereby Mr. CLAY-TON'S amendment was last night defeated, being moved Mr. COOPER said, I am sorry to find the State of Massachusetts receding from the position which she has so long occupied. She used to be represented by men, who, from the top of Bunker Hill Monument, could look over the whole country—now her legislators are at its base. Their vision is limited, and they do not see the requirements of other portions of the country.

Mr. CASS, interrupting Mr. COOPER, asked him how long he intended to detain the subject.

Mr. COOPER—As long as I think it necessary to accomplish my object.

Mr. CASS then said to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance that it were better to abandon the project of then modifying the tariff, though the revenue of the country was too great, and he was favorable to a reduction in duties, he thought the proposal to reduce upon the Appropriation bill a bad one, and hoped the Senate to exclude the tariff portion of that bill would be carried.

Mr. WALKER nearly concurred with Mr. CASS, and thought if the Senator from Pennsylvania would allow a vote to be taken, the objectionable sections would be stricken out.

Mr. STUART said he meant to have spoken. There was some misconception as to the rights of the House in originating money bills. They had risen by which they were framed. These they disregarded in their passage of Senate amendments, and therefore the subject of the Tariff did not likely come before the Senate.

Messrs. BELL, JAMES and other Senators desired to speak, whereupon, on motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. CLAYTON'S amendment was then renewed, the following result was announced—Yeas 25, Nays 19.

Mr. CLAYTON'S amendment was then renewed, to strike from the Appropriation bill all that relates to the Tariff.

The amendment was then agreed to by a vote of 24 Yeas to 21 Nays.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then proceeded to examine the items of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and consider the amend ments suggested in Committee of the Whole by Mr. HUNTER, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and others, until 5½ P. M., when the Senate took a recess till 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HUNTER called up the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the payment of W. E. DE FORREST, of New-York, $16,000 for powder destroyed at Puerto Cabello by the bombardment of Gen. PAEZ, and refused to yesterday. Pending this question the Senate took a recess till 9 o'clock.

ARMY BILL.

Notice was received from the House of its refusal to accede to the Senate's amendments to the Army bill, and asked a second conference. It was the House for a Committee of Conference thereon.

The Senate then agreed to recede from its amendments to the Army Appropriation bill.

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO MR. MASON.

The question upon giving extra compensation to Mr. MASON, late Minister to Constantinople, Mr. PERDLE-TON, late Minister to Peru, and Mr. SCHENCK, late Minister to Brazil, was taken up, when an interesting colloquy took place between Mr. MASON, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. TOOMBS, on which the latter complimented the former highly for the outstanding fact the Committee on Foreign Relations were unanimous in some unimportant particulars, and expressed that such frankness would entitle Mr. MASON to greater glory hereafter than he ever had here. Discussion was continued by Messrs. BRODHEAD, EDWARDS, HUNTER, BADGER, MASON, RUSK, WILLIAMS, FOOT and others, when $16,000 were appropriated for PERDLETON, the same amount as for RUSK, and $9,000 for MASON. An amendment was offered appropriating $20,000 for the prosecution of the exploring Expedition of 1838.

Mr. BRODHEAD objected.

Mr. JOHNSON—The public printing of this Congress has already gone up to nearly $1,500,000. I know that everything asked for to-night will be granted. This expedition will cost four years; they have been twelve years preparing for the results. I know there are pretty pictures in the books, but they are enormously expensive.

NOMINATIONS.

A bill was introduced to-day making appropriations for fortifications and $40,000 for defences on Staten Island, was voted for, when the General Appropriation bill was resumed.

PRINTING AGAIN.

Mr. JOHNSON complained of the enormous amount already expended for printing by this Congress.

Mr. FELCH, Chairman of the Library Committee, made explanations and Mr. DOUGLAS ridiculed the expenditure.

Mr. BROWN thought a story should be put at once to beckoning by Congress. When a book comes here to be published, you may be sure it is not worth publishing. We are breaking down the mail in franking these heavy volumes.

Mr. FRANCE—May not the mail carry these as anything else?

Mr. BROWN—No. It might carry books and papers from honest people to honest people, which were paid for by those who received them, and who would pay the postage also.

Amendment adopted.

SUNDRIES.

Mr. HUNTER'S proposed amendment was also adopted, which provides CURTIS to carry out the provisions of the Bounty Land bill.

An amendment was adopted, making an appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of a Board of Claims.

An amendment appropriating the sum of $650,000 for water for the city of Washington was adopted.

An appropriation was adopted providing for the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court—the Associate Justices to have $7,000 per annum, and the Chief Justice $7,500.

It is now 11 o'clock, and a long desultory and unexciting debate is going on in regard to an item of a million to twelve hundred thousand dollars, for Florida claims and arrears of interest, with no immediate prospect of adjournment.

At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, Mr. DAWSON moved an adjournment, which was withdrawn at the request of Mr. BROWN, for action on a few bills. After which, Mr. BROWN, according to agreement, renewed the motion to adjourn. Lost, by a vote of 23 against 22.

It was voted when the Senate adjourned, it should be to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke an hour on the Florida claims.

Mr. SEWARD moved an adjournment, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

Mr. OLDS reported a bill establishing a large number of post-offices, which, without being read, was passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment appropriating $50,000 to purchase animals for the use of the army.

The amendment was agreed to adding four regiments of regulars for the defence of the frontiers; authorizing the appointment of another Brigadier General, and appropriating $2,100,000 to carry the arrangements into effect.

After which, proceedings were dull on the Senate's amendments to various Appropriation bills, when the House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

National Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

The Agricultural Society after a protracted debate, passed resolutions calling upon the agriculturalists of the country to meet in Convention at Washington, in February next, to determine what legislation is necessary for the preservation of their interests. Several reports of Committees were read, and after accepting invitations to several public institutions, adjourned.

This evening a large number of members called on Senator CLAYTON to thank him for the position which he took in the Senate on the subject of Agriculture.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

No. 87. Charles Minturn appl. vs. Lafayette Maynard *et al.* Cause argued by BRENT for appellant and COTTING for appellee.

No. 81. John C. Hays plaintiff in error *vs.* Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Argument commenced by BRENT for plaintiff.

Fire at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, March 2.

A fire broke out at 5½ o'clock this morning, in the brick block, near the Railroad Depôt, owned by CHESTER W. CHAPIN, and occupied by GREEN-LEAF & TAYLOR, paper dealers; BROWN & GRAVES, hardware, and NELSON & ELMER, boot *and shoe dealers. The loss is about $10,000*, and is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Death of Capt. Alexander Ramsdell.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 2.

Capt. ALEXANDER RAMSDELL died here on Wednesday evening, aged 70 years. He was formerly a sea captain, from Nantucket, and has resided in this city for 27 years, the last 18 of which he has been the faithful keeper of our lighthouse. He was well known on the Lakes.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 2—Noon.

The steamship *Canada* is just telegraphed below, and will reach her dock about 2 o'clock. There is consequently a bare chance that her mails may be got off by the afternoon train, otherwise they must remain here till to-morrow morning.

Fatal Accident.

TROY, Friday, March 2.

A young man named O'BRIEN, employed at the Troy Nail and Iron Works, was crushed to death this afternoon by being caught and drawn in between two large rollers.

Trotting on the Ice.

ODDENSBURG, Friday, March 2.

A match, for $500 between C. SKINNER'S *Tid Hinman*, of Rochester, and JOHN E. PERRIN'S *Bells of Ogdensburg*, took place on the ice to-day. *Tid Hinman* took the purse in three straight heats. Time, 2:28—2:30—2:26. Much interest was taken in the sport.

The Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 2.

We have no mail this morning south of Savannah.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, March 1.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are to hand but are devoid of any important news.

A Countryman Swindled.

Yesterday evening, a resident of Coopers-town, N. Y., named ANDREASEN GARDINER, went to the office of the Chief of Police, and detailed a pitiful story of his having been swindled out of $197 in cash, by the "bull and safe game" operation. It appears the victim was at the Girard House, and was given enough to accompany two "sharpers" over to the city of Brooklyn, where these accomplished "three knockers, and both, the stranger's pocketbook." The Clerk took a full description of the confidence men, who will, no doubt, fall into the hands of the police to answer for their sins.

BY THE CANADA'S MAILS.

We received by express messenger, at 1 o'clock this morning, a portion of our files and circulars by the Canada at Boston, from which we make the following extracts:

The Premier in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 16.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the circumstances which had led to the late changes in the Ministry, and that the correspondence between Lord DERBY and himself, with respect to the formation of a Government had been incorrectly stated by him in the other House. He had declined to take office under Lord DERBY, after consulting Lord LANSDOWNE on the subject, because he did not think, by accepting the proposal, he should give to such a Government the strength which the noble lord seemed to think his acceptance would afford. Her Majesty then sent for Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who had done him the honor of going to him, and he at once said that, feeling impressed with the full importance of the crisis in which the country stood, he was willing to give every assistance in his power, without reserve. But Lord J. RUSSELL having failed, her Majesty, on Sunday evening, had been pleased to send for him (Lord PALMERSTON,) and on Tuesday he was able to report his success in forming an administration. He considered himself happy in having the valuable assistance of Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir JAMES GRAHAM in his ministry. He hoped, under the present circumstances, the House would not consent to wait the tardy result of Mr. ROEBUCK'S Committee. The only ground on which he asked the House to reject it was, that the Government themselves intended to perform the duty which was to be assigned to that committee. The noble lord proceeded to state the intentions of the new Government. The Secretary of the Admiralty had appointed a Board to superintend the transport service. A commission was now going to be sent out to the Crimea, composed of three civilians, who would have ample power to amend the sanitary condition of the hospitals, the camp, and the ships. [Hear, hear.] *Many complaints had been made of the system of* the Commissariat Department; to rectify this, a commission was going out, at the head of which Sir JOHN M'NEILL would be placed. They would *examine into their defects, and make the necessary* improvements in the Commissariat arrangements. The Quartermaster General and Adjutant Generals' Departments would be removed from the authority of Lord RAGLAN, and placed under Major-General SIMPSON. A hospital was to be established at Smyrna under civilians solely. Lord PANMURE was going to remodel the medical department at home, and he would also present a bill to enable her Majesty to enlist as soldiers men somewhat older than the present limit, and for a shorter period than at present fixed. To facilitate the transport in the Crimea, arrangements would immediately be made to collect animals in Asia Minor for the service of the army. Since the present Government has been in office all these things had been done or were doing, and he trusted the House would wait for the result of these improvements before proceeding with the select Committee. The duty of a Ministry, however, was to make every effort which could honorably and safely be made for putting an end to the war by a treaty of peace. Austria and Russia had agreed upon the basis upon which negotiations should be *commenced, and it was the duty of the British Gov*ernment to see whether peace could be obtained on just and honorable terms. For this purpose Lord J. RUSSELL would proceed to Vienna early next week; he would pass through Paris for the purpose of consulting the French Government, and through Berlin for the purpose of consulting the Prussian Government. If he failed in this mission, the country would feel that there was no other course to pursue but to go on with the war, and he was convinced that the nation would support with alacrity a Government which, having endeavored to procure peace and failed, was determined to carry on the war with vigor. They, therefore threw themselves on the generous support of Parliament and the country, which he was confident they would not have to ask for in vain.

Mr. DISRAELI defended the course taken by Lord DERBY, who, he remarked, had been influenced by only one consideration, and that was, the expediency of procuring, in the present emergency, a powerful Government. Lord PALMERSTON had, he continued, thought proper to eulogize two members of his Cabinet whose administrative abilities had certainly not been shown by results. The noble lord had better, in his opinion, have been solemnly silent than to recommend himself to the confidence of Parliament, or the assistance of men who had brought on the country very great, and now universally acknowledged calamities, and who had been censured by the House of Commons. The improvements mentioned by Lord PALMERSTON, so far from being a reason against the Committee proposed by Mr. ROEBUCK, was a censure upon the late Government, who had so long neglected, what they were informed were necessary and important changes. He urged in support of Mr. ROEBUCK'S Committee, that one of the finest armies that had ever left this country had *been destroyed, not by the sword of the enemy*, but by means so mysterious, that a most experienced statesman had confessed, and announced in the *House, that he could not understand it. It was his* intention in every way to support the decision of the House. He was in favor for political inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, *and the conduct of the authorities who were en*trusted with the arrangements for carrying on the war. *The mission of Lord JOHN RUSSELL* would meet with the satisfaction of the country, *because every one felt that no one who occupied* the position of his noble lord would ever consent to terms of peace, which were unworthy of the country, and which would not accomplish that which had compelled us to resort to force of arms; and Mr. DISRAELI assured Lord PALMERSTON that he would receive the assistance of the country in the prosecution of the war, though the members of the opposition could not offer more assistance than they had given to Lord ABERDEEN'S Administration. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that although the same individuals held office in a new form, they had changed in a fortnight from continual blunders to extreme excellence.

The Conduct of the War.

From the London Times, Feb. 16.

All that we yet know of our present Government beyond its *personnel*, which bears so striking a resemblance to the last, is that it is pledged above all things *to conduct the war with vigor*, and to neglect no measures likely to contribute to its success. For the announcement of its measures we must wait until this evening; but, be those measures what they may, their vigor depends upon the men to whom they are intrusted, and those men we have now before us. Strong measures in weak hands are like the club of HERCULES in the hand of OMPHALE, less terrible than ridiculous, and vigor requires vigorous men as well as valiant intention. The attention of the *public has been lately roused to the manner* in which Governments are formed. A nation *inexpressibly anxious for the existence of its only* army is watching the way, while the privileged few who have a voice in such things put together the machine of Government. On the present experiment more is undoubtedly at stake than the mere formation of a Ministry. All of those who make Government their business are on their trial. Oversights and errors might on other occasions be mercifully dealt with, but now no excuse will be listened to for neglecting to put the best man into the highest office, and regarding the claims of wealth or family above those of merit or capacity. Closely following on the ill-advised and unpopular appointment of Mr. PEEL to the Under-Secretaryship of War, we have to notice the elevation of Sir FRANCIS BARING to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. We ought not to be ungrateful to Sir FRANCIS, for to the chronic deficit in which he contrived to involve us, we owe the advent of Sir ROBERT PEEL to power, and the consequent triumph of Free Trade. Yet even this service did not prevent him from being next made when the most distinguished men of the Free Trade party formed a coalition in 1852, and the country cannot but regard his return to office as a proof that the intellectual standard of the present Government falls below that even of the last.

If we turn from the appointments of Mr. PEEL and Sir FRANCIS BARING to matters more immediately pressing on the war, we find equal reason for complaint. As we find in civil appointments a certain leaning to feebleness and mediocrity, so in military commands we find an equal tendency to a most extravagant appreciation of senility. On the 9th of May, 1854, Her Majesty issued a commission to Lord HARDINGE, Lord GREY, Lord PANMURE, Lord SEATON, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, and others, reciting that she thought it expedient, looking at the advanced age of the great majority of the officers now in the upper ranks of her army, to inquire into the modes of promotion and retirement, with a view to the greater efficiency of the service. We find in the report Lord RAGLAN stating that, with the exception of Lord LYNEDOCH and Sir THOMAS PICTON, who had no General officers in command in the late war above 60 years of age. The Duke of WELLINGTON was a Major-General at 32, the Marquis of ANGLESEY at 34, Lord DALHOUSIE at 26, Lord STRATFORD at 30, Lord HILL at 33, Lord BERESFORD at 29, Sir GEORGE MURRAY at 40, Lord COMBERMERE at 31, Lord LONDONDERRY at 32. We have not space to insert the arguments by which the commissioners proved the necessity of choosing commanders from an age in which mental and bodily vigor are in full native. The commissioners stood by the principle. Lest the appointments of Lord SEATON, one of those very commissioners, to the command of the army in Ireland in his 80th year, show how those three of them who are members of the Government—Lord PANMURE, Lord HARDINGE and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT—apply it. Our army is reduced to a mere skeleton; we have but a few thousand troops in Ireland, and those mostly raw and inexperienced. We have, besides, called out the Irish Militia, and the training of these local and irregular bands the most ceaseless care and activity are required. To discharge these onerous duties, at a time, too, when it is above all things necessary, if we ever are to have Generals, to accustom younger hands to the truncheon of command, we rouse from the repose which his honored age demands a veteran who commanded the crack regiment of the Peninsular war before either of the Generals to whom the Emperor NAPOLEON is contented to intrust the welfare of his great army in the Crimea were born. It is *irksome to speak in any other terms than those of* respect of this time-honored relic of another age; but the shame must fall upon those who drag Lord SEATON from well-earned repose and dignified retirement into the turmoil of active life. In the place of Sir DE LACY EVANS, Lord PANMURE has appointed the late Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth, General SIMPSON, to command the Second Division, an officer of whose private character we would speak with every respect, but who is sixty-four years of age, of feeble health and constitution, and, in a word, a perfectly fit comrade for the two other Generals of Division we have just dispatched to the Crimea. In the East Indies we find General BOMBERET, who entered the service the same year as General SIMPSON, the year 1811, appointed to high command. Judging by these appointments, and by the maintenance of every existing incapacity in its present place, we fear we must look elsewhere for Ministerial vigor.

Let us, then, turn to the Medical Department. It is presided over by Dr. ANDREW SMITH—a gentleman enfeebled by age, and rendered irritable and nervous to a degree hardly compatible with the effective transaction of business, by long exposure to a tropical climate and the diseases which those climates produce. A faint rumor prevailed some days ago that this gentleman had been relieved from duties which he has exercised in a manner so little to the advantage of our unfortunate army; but the rumor died away, and Dr. ANDREW SMITH sits fast as ever. Dr. LAWSON rules at Scutari, and Dr. HALL, though reproved in a General Order, still presides at Balaklava. But we have learnt something from their proceedings. We have come to distrust the efficiency of the Medical Department, and, as we have not vigor enough to reform it, we have, according to the present practice, called in the aid of volunteers to repair the deficiency of the regular *service. We are preparing the hospital at Smyrna*, and, in order that that hospital may be indeed a place of refuge for the sick and wounded, we are about to place it under the care of civilians. The measure is a vigorous one, but who are the men? The hospital at Smyrna, situated in a hot climate and a half-civilized country, is to be placed under the care of a medical gentleman 68 years of age! When we add that Admiral BOXER, "that anarch old," who has left everything intrusted to him at Constantinople in utter confusion, has been sent to Balaklava in order, if possible, to add another disturbing element to that hopeless chaos, we have said enough to show to what manner of men it is that the lives of our fellow subjects, the honor of our arms, the safety of our homes, nay, the very existence of our country, are intrusted.

It is vain for us to appeal to those who do these things against such cruel and wanton squandering of the best resources of the nation. Were they not infatuated by a long course of power, which only shifted from one portion of their own narrow class to another, they would scarcely have chosen this moment at least for the exhibition of such wanton and short-sighted selfishness. The instinct of self-preservation would have taught them better, but we solemnly ask the people of England whether they will suffer their countrymen to be thus sacrificed at the shrine of cruel apathy or helpless incapacity, and whether they will permit in these our days scandals and abuses to disgrace and ruin the public service from which the Tory Ministry of sixty years ago turned away with disgust, and which the iron Duke of WELLINGTON, for a time at least, effectually trampled out and extinguished!

FRANCE.

From the London Times Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

The Bourse was considerably affected today by a rumor—the only one, I believe, which circulated, and which I allude to merely in consequence of its effect. It has reference to the old story of the Emperor's departure for the Crimea on an early day. The report has it that his absence will be supplied by a Council of Regency, with the Empress for Regent, to be composed of the two Imperial Princes, JEROME and NAPOLEON, and the Presidents of the Senate and Legislative Corps. I repeat that I mention this rumor on account of the decline in the public securities which is attributed to it. It is considered by more serious persons as totally devoid of probability, and is attributed to some of the large capitalists, who, not having been admitted to shares in the national loan, take this mode of satisfaction and of making profit by the fall. Certainly, though we are rather accustomed to strange events, *such a step on the part of the Emperor would be* extraordinary. The reasons against it both of a personal and political nature, are so obvious, that it is hardly necessary to allude to them. Should the Prussian question become complicated, and circumstances require the presence of an army on the Rhine, his presence there would not excite much surprise; but at this season, and under actual circumstances, a journey to the Crimea appears too wild to be thought of. The probabilities point to the Rhine; and indeed the Metz journals state that *cadets have been given to the engineer officers to* prepare a piece of ground in the neighborhood for a *camp of 100,000 men, and moreover, that prepara*tions are making at the Palace Stanislaus at Nancy for the reception of the Emperor.

Austrian Loan.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND had lately several conferences with Count BUOL. It is confidently stated that their object was to settle conditions of a loan of £15,000,000 sterling, which the American Government wishes to contract with the guarantee of England. The loan is to be brought out in the London Market.

Latest from the Crimea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Feb. 16.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF reports from Sebastopol on the 8th: The general situation is is unchanged. We continue to disturb the siege. Deserters affirm that the French guard the trenches in consequence of considerable losses of the English army.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855—5 P. M.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week. Sugar has advanced 1-4@1-2 per cwt. Money continues in good demand. Consols have, at 90@90¼ for Money and 90¼@90¾ for the account. The last official of Bullion has been published, showing a decrease of £1,000,000 since the previous return. Exchanges, &c., &c.

Ashes—Pearls, 34s. Pots, 32s.

Bread—Stuffs—Wheat 2s. dearer, partly owing to the unfavorable weather interfering with navigation. On Monday, the supply both of English and Foreign Wheat was small; but the prices of the previous Monday were barely sustained, and a considerable portion of the English supply remained unsold. Last week's average sales of English wheat were 12s. 2d. on 91,325 qrs. received. To-day there was again very little doing. We quote White Australian Wheat, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Red, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; American Flour, 44s. to 45s. 6d. Barley, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Oats, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Indian Corn, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Beans, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Peas, 6d. to 1s. dearer.

Cattle—The market is dull, partly owing to the unfavorable severity of the weather interfering with navigation. On Monday, the supply both of English and Foreign Wheat was small; but the prices of the previous Monday were barely sustained, and a considerable portion of the English supply remained unsold. Last week's average sales of English wheat were 12s. 2d. on 91,325 qrs. received. To-day there was again very little doing. We quote White Australian Wheat, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Red, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; American Flour, 44s. to 45s. 6d. Barley, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Oats, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Indian Corn, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Beans, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Peas, 6d. to 1s. dearer.

Coffee—The market is dull, partly owing to the unfavorable severity of the weather interfering with navigation. On Monday, the supply both of English and Foreign Wheat was small; but the prices of the previous Monday were barely sustained, and a considerable portion of the English supply remained unsold. Last week's average sales of English wheat were 12s. 2d. on 91,325 qrs. received. To-day there was again very little doing. We quote White Australian Wheat, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Red, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; American Flour, 44s. to 45s. 6d. Barley, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Oats, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Indian Corn, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Beans, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Peas, 6d. to 1s. dearer.

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Rice—Has been in good demand, and about 1,500 tons *Bengal sold, to arrive; old and new crop, 12s. 2d.@12s.* 6d. for Middling to Good Middling, at ship; 676 bags Bengal, in public sale, were disposed of from 12s. 6d.@ 14s. 7d., and privately 500 bags good White at 13s.

Rum—We have no movement to notice, although the Government have taken a further quantity of 130,000 gallons, at 1s. 10d.@1s. 10½d. for Demerara. Proof Leewards 1s. 6d.@1s. 6d., nominal. 300 puncheons East India sold at 1s. 9d. 9 proof gallon.

Saltpetre—A fair business doing in the lower qualities, at 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. paid for 11 to 9 9 cent. refraction. 1,000 bags 6 to 3 9 cent. were sold at 22s. 9d.

Nitrate Soda—150 tons are reported sold at 17s. 6d.

Spices—Cinnamon—Of 140 cases and 105 bags Ceylon only a smaller portion found buyers from 1s. 2d. for ordinary small. Pepper—400 bags White sold at 7½d.

Spirits—Rum continued at 2s. 10d.

Tallow—is quiet at 59s. on the spot, and 58s. 9d. @ 59s. for April.

Tea—2,063 chests were offered at auction to-day, and about one half sold at and after the sale without spirit, with the exception of the greens, which show a slight advance. Common Congou very dull at 9½d.@9¾d.

Tin is flat—Common Blocks 114s., Bars 115s. Straits 104s. 3d.@105s., Banca 107s. 6d.@108s.

Wines, &c.—Sherry—2,000 butts. Rough have been sold at 20s. from ship. Sales of American Spirits to some extent at 2s. 6d.

American Stocks.—There are no Bonds or Inscriptions of the United States on sale at present. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling at 100. A sale of the Dollar 5's Bonds has been made at 92. Pennsylvania 5's Inscriptions are in demand at 76@80, and sales have been made of the Coupon Bonds at 81. Maryland 5's Sterling 92@92½. Alabama Sterling 5's 83@84. Transactions in Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds at 89@87, and in the 5's Sterling Bonds at 83½@83. Canada 6's Sterling 107 @107½, without demand. Boston City 4½'s Sterling Bonds offered at 97. New-Orleans City 6's@87. Illinois Central 7's R. R. Bonds 65. Pennsylvania Central 87@89; ditto 5ths mortgage Sterling 90@93. New-York & Erie 7's, 1st mortgage 100@101; 3rd mortgage 77@78; Convertible 6's 70. Income Loan 74@76.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Anti-Know-Nothing Demonstration.

From the Rochester Democrat of Thursday.

The meeting held at the Court-House last evening, was at once a stunning blow at the secret political *societies and their evil plotting, and an exemplification* of the tendency of the principles and aims of the Know-Nothing Order. Some fifteen hundred respectable citizens, whose names ought to be a guarantee for the good conduct of the city, signed a call for a public meeting of all who are opposed to secret political societies, to be held at the City Hall at 7 o'clock last evening. Forewarning thus a demonstration damaging to the prospects of the Know-Nothings was to be made, the Lodges ordered their adherents to gather at the place designated, an hour earlier than the time specified, and if possible get possession of the organization. Although it had been rumored during the day that such was the intention, the keenness to which the oaths of Know-Nothings would make them submit, was not credited. But when people began to assemble at 7 o'clock, they found the Hall nearly full, and a person, HENRY HUNTER, in the Chair, and O. B. BRAND acting as Secretary.

Mr. JAS. B. THOMPSON was on the door making remarks, and intimated that a Committee had been sent out to prepare resolutions. At this juncture, inquiry was made as to what was the organization, and what had been done? *Mr. HUNTER replied that officers had* been appointed, and a Committee on Resolutions selected. Mr. S. P. ALLEN then said it was apparent that the meeting had been surreptitiously taken possession of, as had been threatened, and perverted from the intentions of those who had called it. He moved, therefore, that all those present who were opposed to secret political Societies, and in favor of the real objects of the meeting, withdraw to the Court-room on the opposite *side of the Hall. This was carried, and the Court*-room filled, where a legitimate organization was effected.

Hon. JOHN HAYWOOD was called to the Chair, Messrs. A. ELDER, J. T. LACEY, ELIAS FOOT and AMOS BROWN were elected Vice-Presidents, and GEO. W. RAWSON and F. S. RAY, Secretaries.

On motion of W. C. BLOSS, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen: S. P. ALLEN, W. C. BLOSS, Dr. MOSES LONG, C. HOSMER, Jr., and C. S. COPELAND.

It was announced that Senator A. B. DICKINSON, of the 8th Senate District, was in the city, and on motion, a Committee was appointed to wait upon that gentleman. Mr. DICKINSON being then entered the meeting. Messrs. L. Seelye, W. N. Sage and F. A. Whitney were appointed for that purpose.

In a few minutes Mr. DICKINSON came into the Court room.

Mr. S. P. ALLEN, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence forms one of the most sublime pieces in history, embodying in a few sentences, that in this free country of ours, a common child can understand.

Resolved, That the cause of civil and religious liberty will not suffer by its truths, nor can never be too often repeated nor too frequently remembered by every patriot and Christian. Their destruction constitutes our highest fear and is made of allegiance.

Resolved, That all persons born on this soil, and possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, are entitled to possess (and they will maintain them) the rights of the sole benefit of the leaders of a secret political society, and to confer upon them all offices of honor and profit, are traitors to the principles of our free institutions, and hostile to our political freedom, and hence their influence upon the ballot box, when found in the ranks of any party, should be rebuked by every true friend of Liberty.

Resolved, That native citizens are alike, in their duties and rights with adopted citizens, and that the right of the latter to vote and hold office is as sacred as that of the former, and that any party which attempts to deprive them of these rights, is a traitor to the principles of our free institutions, and deserves the execration of every lover of Liberty.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has always been the party to which the foreigner has looked for protection, and that it will be found true to the principles of its organization in the future as in the past.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has given a full account of the meeting, which it terms thus:

GREAT ROW AT CITY HALL!—KNOW-NOTHING MEETING BY CERTAINS NATIVES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM, ISSUE IRISH PUT DOWN!

Rochester Disgraced! and her Oldest Citizens Arrested of the Liberty of Speech by a Mob of Short Coat-Gentlemen.

Pursuant to the above call, City Hall was opened at an early hour last evening, and before 7 o'clock some fourteen hundred persons had assembled. Many were manifestly the prominent and well known Gentlemen with the Know-Nothing movement.

After detailing the proceedings of the meeting, and following them into the citizens' meeting, the reporter says:

In vain did Mr. HAYWOOD, the Chairman, call upon the audience for the resolutions of the meeting to protect order. They continued their frightful noise for something like 15 Hours. Mr. DICKINSON was interrupted by questions from the floor, and when the poor man would have explained, he was hooted, hissed, groaned at, and, in fact, made to feel that he was in a Bedlam.

Here the Know-Nothings in the rear broke out more in the fury rage of vulgar and obscene expressions than the publication.

The Know-Nothings were now evidently getting sick of the business, and many on the outskirts of the crowd began to get away. Some left, while others worked their way to those parts of the room where all was quiet.

The friends of DICKINSON then gave him three Cheers, and from this time until the close of the meeting, the Know-Nothing mob devoted their time and energy to the means to accomplish nothing by interrupting the meeting.

[The speaker had been occasionally interrupted in the course of his remarks.]

Democracy and Know-Nothingism are incompatible. Certainly. You are only confirming your assertion. (Cheers.) Three cheers; and as we are here present to-night (Cheers.) WILLIAM H. SEWARD is at eight meeting to Heaven, howled at by these miserable mobs. When bad and wicked men combine secretly, it is time for good men to organize openly.

[Several Democratic speeches were made, and resolutions in favor of repealing the Naturalization laws, &c., were passed. In fact there was no opposition to the resolutions, the people who came among them to disturb the meeting, by their oaths bound them to do otherwise. Although CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, 6 signer of the Declaration of Independence, he said he was a Catholic. Traitors like ARNOLD and HOAG were useless, and were Catholics. Mr. D. asked all present, who were oppos

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Celebration by the St. David's Society.

The Constitution of New-York, under the auspices of St. David's Benevolent Society, celebrated the Patron Saint's Anniversary, on Thursday evening, at the Astor House. Gen. Wadsworth, President of the Society, presided, supported on his right by Mr. Brewster of the St. Patrick's Society, and on his left by Mr. Kernan, President of the St. George's Society, and on the right of the latter, Rev. Dr. Peterkin, Rector of St. David's Church, Cornwall, Orange County. On the left of the President sat Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., and on the right of the Vice-President, Rev. Dr. Potts, of Philadelphia, who made a brief address.

The regular toasts of the occasion were:

1. The City of New-York—Already great, but destined to greater prosperity.
2. The United States—Their Constitution and Union, may they be perpetual.
3. The Day we Celebrate—Dear to the heart of every Irishman, and honored by all Americans.
4. The Land of St. David—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
5. The Land of St. Patrick—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
6. The Land of St. George—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
7. The Land of Washington—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
8. The Land of Columbia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
9. The Land of Hibernia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
10. The Land of Albion—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
11. The Land of Caledonia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
12. The Land of Cambria—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
13. The Land of Scandinavia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
14. The Land of Germania—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
15. The Land of France—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
16. The Land of Spain—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
17. The Land of Portugal—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
18. The Land of Italy—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
19. The Land of Greece—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
20. The Land of Turkey—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
21. The Land of Egypt—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
22. The Land of Persia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
23. The Land of India—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
24. The Land of China—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
25. The Land of Japan—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
26. The Land of Africa—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
27. The Land of South America—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
28. The Land of North America—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
29. The Land of Australia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
30. The Land of Polynesia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
31. The Land of Micronesia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
32. The Land of Melanesia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
33. The Land of Australasia—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
34. The Land of Oceania—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
35. The Land of Antarctica—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
36. The Land of Arctica—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
37. The Land of Hyperborea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
38. The Land of Ultima Thule—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
39. The Land of Atlantis—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
40. The Land of Lemuria—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
41. The Land of Mu—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
42. The Land of Pacific—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
43. The Land of Indian Ocean—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
44. The Land of Arctic Ocean—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
45. The Land of Antarctic Ocean—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
46. The Land of Mediterranean—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
47. The Land of Black Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
48. The Land of Caspian Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
49. The Land of Red Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
50. The Land of Persian Gulf—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
51. The Land of Arabian Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
52. The Land of Bay of Bengal—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
53. The Land of China Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
54. The Land of Japan Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
55. The Land of Yellow Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
56. The Land of East China Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
57. The Land of South China Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
58. The Land of Sulu Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
59. The Land of Celebes Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
60. The Land of Banda Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
61. The Land of Arafura Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
62. The Land of Timor Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
63. The Land of Java Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
64. The Land of Flores Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
65. The Land of Sumba Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
66. The Land of Sumbawa Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
67. The Land of Lombok Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
68. The Land of Bali Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
69. The Land of Java Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
70. The Land of Sumatra Sea—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
71. The Land of Malacca Strait—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
72. The Land of Singapore Strait—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
73. The Land of Sunda Strait—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
74. The Land of Bass Strait—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
75. The Land of Torres Strait—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
76. The Land of Cook Strait—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
77. The Land of Foveaux Strait—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
78. The Land of Magellan Strait—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
79. The Land of Drake Passage—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
80. The Land of Cape Horn—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
81. The Land of Cape of Good Hope—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
82. The Land of Cape Agulhas—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
83. The Land of Cape Leeuwin—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
84. The Land of Cape Otway—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
85. The Land of Cape Howe—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
86. The Land of Cape Byron—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
87. The Land of Cape Moreton—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
88. The Land of Cape Hillsborough—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
89. The Land of Cape Capricorn—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
90. The Land of Cape Tribulation—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
91. The Land of Cape York—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
92. The Land of Cape Melville—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
93. The Land of Cape Arnhem—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
94. The Land of Cape Van Diemen—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
95. The Land of Cape Leeuwin—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
96. The Land of Cape Otway—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
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98. The Land of Cape Byron—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
99. The Land of Cape Moreton—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.
100. The Land of Cape Hillsborough—Rich in the memory of her ancient glories, and in the virtues of her present people.

LECTURE

On Political Economy.

A lecture was delivered in Clinton Hall on Thursday evening, by Prof. Francis Bowen, of Harvard University, on the subject of Political Economy. The lecturer commenced by stating that the science of Political Economy was of modern origin, and that the first work on the subject was published by Adam Smith, in 1776. Since that time the science has been much discussed, and many theories have been advanced, but no one has been found to be entirely satisfactory. The lecturer then proceeded to show that the science of Political Economy was not a science of mere speculation, but a science of practical utility. He said that the science of Political Economy was not a science of mere speculation, but a science of practical utility. He said that the science of Political Economy was not a science of mere speculation, but a science of practical utility.

THE JUDSON LIBEL SUIT.

CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.

Before Hon. Charles P. Kirkland.

Robert H. Fowler vs. Charles F. Woodworth.

This suit was brought to recover damages for the publication of a libel by the defendant, in the Saturday Courier, of which he is the proprietor, on the 1st of December, 1855. The libel complained of was published in the form of a letter, addressed to the plaintiff, and was as follows:

[Here follows the libel.]

The plaintiff, in his declaration, alleged that the defendant had published the libel with the intent to injure his character and reputation, and to bring him into contempt and ridicule among his fellow-citizens. The defendant, in his answer, denied the publication of the libel, and alleged that he had published it in the ordinary course of his business, and without any malicious intent. He also alleged that the plaintiff had been guilty of certain acts which rendered him liable to the charges contained in the libel.

The case was tried before a jury, and occupied the attention of the Court for several days. The evidence was voluminous, and the arguments of counsel were long and elaborate. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Communications containing information, or suggesting an editorial, AS WELL AS those intended for insertion, must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the anonymous writer.

We cannot undertake to return unavailable MSS. that may be sent for publication.

Letters and correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

The Bounty Land bill was sent into the Senate yesterday from the House, with three amendments, which were concurred in and the bill was passed. While the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. CLAYTON's amendment, striking out the Tariff modifications, was reconsidered and again passed.

In the House, the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill was resumed, and that to purchase Camels was not concurred in. The amendment adding four regiments of regulars was agreed to.

The New Way of Tariff Revision.

The Senate debate and action of Thursday, on the Tariff, which we published yesterday, and the proceedings of Friday, on the motion to reconsider, which we publish this morning, are both interesting and instructive. The sudden freak of the House of Representatives, last week, to cut down the duties on Foreign Imports by one-fifth was not called for by the popular sense, at this time, on the subject of encouraging and inviting the increased importation of Foreign fabrics. The mode of forcing the measure, by a *rider* on one of the regular Appropriation bills, without discussion, and without consultation with the Treasury department on its intricate details, was highly objectionable to begin with. It could not have been carried but by the assertion of the Massachusetts delegation to the free-trade side, and their influence upon members from other States, hitherto disposed to shape our revenue laws for the incidental, if not direct protection of home labor. The plan of reduction, equally crude and arbitrary, was not less unwise. As a whole, the amendment was really acceptable to no one great interest of the country. It was not the entertainment to which the free iron and free wool lobby were invited, of course. But this was less material than the grave consideration involved in striking down the already inadequate guaranties to other interests under the act of 1846, by an extraordinary amendment to one of the money bills of the session.

The Senate have been discreet in discovering the true bearing of this hasty and dangerous mode of legislating. Even Mr. CASS yesterday counselled the postponement of Tariff action after such a fashion, and Mr. WELLER called a truce with the Pennsylvania Senators. The precedent, it was made very clear, would go beyond the subject of the Tariff next year. The House of Representatives having the initiative of all money bills, might tack on a Wilmot Proviso, or a repealing clause of the Fugitive Act. The rash introduction of riding the Appropriation bills with irrelevant legislation might return to plague the inventors. Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. SEWARD warned the Senate of this danger. Mr. CASS, Mr. DOUGLASS and Mr. WELLER were not slow to see it. Even Mr. HUNTER of the Finance Committee, the Free Trade leader in the Senate, we imagine, is better satisfied now that the amendment has been twice negatived.

Mr. SEWARD was, as usual, earnest and devoted to the cause of Home Labor in meeting this question. He sought no future advantage in legislating on another and more exciting subject by a passive acquiescence in the mode of proceeding in the other House. He was not only opposed to breaking down the inadequate measure of protection afforded by the Act of 1846, but protested against *the form of amendment*. Mr. CLAYTON was equally prompt and manly, and gave the blusterers who suggest or threaten disunion, in season and out of season, a piece of his mind, which they will do well to remember. The whole Congress, he intimated, might *receive the Union* broken up, and the first notice the People would take of it would be to hang the members as high as Haman for *treason, or pitch them into the Potomac* for their folly. This is the right talk for such men. It evinces the old JACKSON spirit which arrested Nullification in 1833, and is, beyond all question, the real sentiment of the great body of the People at the present day.

Petty Impositions.

Light weights are to grow heavier, and *short measures to improve in capacity* yet, we verily believe. We do not hear as much as we hoped to hear from Mayor WOOD's new Inspectors; but doubtless some mild March *morning the town will be startled* with announcement of the capture of a goodly company of tradesmen who have cheated us, and grown fat on their cheating—*so long* that they have forgotten that their cheating was not their natural calling, and now even pride themselves on their honesty. On that mild March morning spoken of, Mr. M. will be asked what excuse he may have for giving us for a ton of coal a load that scarcely weighed so much when the cart was weighed with it; and, moreover, why he forgot to screen it, and sold us coal-dust and clinkering gravel at $7 50 for the light ton.

Butcher B. will be asked why he should not be punished for weighing his tender "porterhouse" on the hook of a patent balance with a marvelously limber spring, and for defrauding his customer of at least an ounce of the delicate admixture of bovine fibre and animal fat, for which he had paid.

Grocer G., who cuffed the ears of the boy with the whooping-cough for shaving him out of the half cent, on buying the shilling's worth of starch, will be inquired of why he was so thoughtless as to weigh his jack-knife with the starch.

The gas-maid—whoever he may be—will be asked to explain under oath how come the bills so high, and the gas so poor; and why, if "the meter will not lie," like figures when placed out of their proper position if should tell such extravagant, incredible and awfully stretched truths.

Mr. H., whose candles are so rich in an aroma that use fails to make agreeable, and so poor in the materials for producing the luminous effluence, will be asked why he calls himself an honest man, while his "sixes" are really sevens in disguise, and his "eights" more properly tens. If justice ever dresses herself up as Mayor HALL is said to do on Sunday, in the garb of weary wanderers, to bring to light these precious villains of the meaner order, she will have a rich haul to ply her lashes upon,—and may we be there to see when the sport begins. New-Jersey has taken the first step toward a reform in this matter. New-York would do well to follow her example. No matter if New-Jersey does tax us when we cross her marshes and ride by rail through her peach-orchards, just as if we were aliens and fair game to be plucked—all for the support of her monopolies and the payment of her State expenses—no matter if she does, with unaccountable bad taste, object to the stone palaces and beautiful turfed lawns with which our quarantine agitators ache to adorn her Sandy Hook—we must admit her superior wisdom and justice in enacting a law to protect the poor man against one of the thousand impositions that steal cent by cent his scanty count of them. We understand that the following act has become a law:

SEC. 1. *BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey*, That from and after the fourth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, in the State of New-Jersey, to sell any description of candles in a box or boxes, or other package or packages, unless the actual weight of the candles therein contained be plainly and conspicuously marked or branded on the end of said box or package, with the initial letter or letters of the Christian name and the surname at full length, of the manufacturer, together with the name of the place where said candles were made; and each and every box or package of candles shall be numbered according to its contents, as follows: number four, number six, number eight, number ten, and four candles of number four, six candles of number six, eight candles of number eight, and ten candles of number ten, shall be made, respectively, to weigh not less than fifteen and three-quarters ounces; but it shall be lawful for any person or persons, to sell candles in a box or boxes, or other package, of other numbers; *provided*, the actual weight of the candles sold shall bear the same relative proportion to their number as in the cases above specified.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell candles by the pound or otherwise, which shall not bear the same weight in proportion to their number as is described in the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person or persons who shall sell candles within the State of New-Jersey, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars—one-half to go to the prosecutor, and the other half to the poor of the city or township in which such offence may be committed, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court having cognizance of the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the sale of candles manufactured previous to the 4th day of July next.

Rents and Expected Windfalls.

The First of March has passed, but few bills of "Houses to let" are yet posted. We notice that the few which were posted several weeks ago, for the most part, still remain up. Either men are going to brave the perils of fever and ague in the outskirts, or, having in mind the sad results of the efforts of our Correspondent, E. PLURIBUS, and his BETSY WILKINSON, to find a house, are bound to wait until within a reasonable approach of May Day before locking themselves inside of any house, and giving the key to the landlord.

We understand that landlords are satisfied that while the houses styled "genteel"—that is to say, those that rent from $600 to $1,000—may not rent much lower than heretofore, both "tenements" or "barracks" and "palaces" will have to come down in their rates. The great army of men who have failed—*for failing* has not been so profitable this year as usual—will be *obliged to vacate their extravagantly adorned* mansions. And there are hundreds in the City who have been "cutting a swell" that *are wisely arranging to take less costly* houses; they seek the unpretending $800 domiciles, in which a modest rich man may enjoy every reasonable "modern improvement," or where a couple of families can easily stow themselves, and not seem "very poor" to passers-by either. Of course this keeps up the demand *for middling houses*. But the "barracks" will be rented lower, or be quit like a sinking ship. Men who have *starved all Winter, and had no work, will* not pay the flush-time prices for places to sleep in, for the very simple reason that they cannot meet the first month's advance. There will be, we suspect, a general Hegira to the country—an evacuation of the rat-infested, ricketty rooms of the crowded quarters *for shanties and out-houses in the country*, or the attics and kitchen-chambers of farm-houses.

Look out for unheard-of benevolence about these times. When some of our rich landlords feel impelled to put up their rents a peg, we have noticed that the firemen, or the charities, are pretty sure to receive a handsome donation from the shrewd gentlemen. For $50 given to the "Society for Wiping of Orphans' Tears," with the usual blast of trumpets and puffing of the papers, stones to the world for grinding a score of fifties out of as many tenants. And now that houses are hard to let at the old rates, and some shrewd men refuse to fall a figure from them, we repeat it—a shower of gold may be expected for somebody's basin.

Shameful Neglect.

The very hypocrites of the old time had sense enough to see the propriety of building the tombs of the prophets, and white-washing the sepulchres of the martyrs. But one of our sovereign States thinks it honorable to prevent the nation's representatives from arresting the desecration of the resting-place of WASHINGTON; and pic-nic parties seem to take a special pleasure in making the graveyards where our Presidents repose their places of rendezvous. Happy is the great man, now-a-days, who dies in a crowded city and is buried in a cemetery, where, for a score of years, probably, he will be permitted to sleep undisturbed—the peace of his sepulture unviolated by the carousing of pleasure-parties over his dust. The editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has lately visited President HARRISON'S grave. He thus speaks of it:

It was with a melancholy interest that we visited his grave, a few months ago. There is not, in nature, a more truly beautiful spot, wherein the dead should lie, than that at North Bend. But, alas! how rude hands of unfeeling visitors had desecrated it. Everything bore evidences of neglect, decay, and sacrilegious pillage. The door covering the steps which lead to the vault was off its hinges; torn off, as we were told, by some pic-nic parties, to serve as a table, on which to spread their provisions and drinks; and after being thus used, it had been thrown down the hill, where it was lying, leaving the entrance to the tomb open and exposed to the winds and rains.

The fence, too, which inclosed the spot, was broken, the shrubbery planted by the hands of affection was trampled upon, the saplings were mutilated and broken. The whole thing, indeed, was a ruin, and so it remains. The family at North Bend have done all in their power to preserve the grounds from violation, but without effect, and unless something is done that will effectually prevent these shameless acts of sacrilege, the whole structure will tumble down.

A case of Libel has rarely been settled more summarily than that of FLETCHER against NORTON,—decided yesterday in the Superior Court *in favor of the defendant*. The verdict of the Jury appears to have been rendered after a very short deliberation. Their absence from Court did not exceed five minutes, and Mr. FLETCHER lost his suit; while Mr. NORTON comes out, not only with flying colors, but with the good wishes of the numerous friends of Dr. JUDSON and his lamented widow. The verdict in this case involves the rights of publishers, authors and editors. Dr. WAYLAND is not directly responsible to Mr. FLETCHER for the sentiments plainly uttered in his letter to Mr. NORTON; but Mr. NORTON was held to account for having permitted the publication of that letter in his journal. Yet the letter, the publication of which tended to reflect discredit upon the plaintiff, is pronounced not libelous, and the law refuses to take one editor, at least, to task for the announcement of that which he believed to be true. The issue of abridgement of standard works is a very common practice; so that Mr. FLETCHER's is by no means a solitary instance. Yet the Jury has virtually condemned him;—and the case, accordingly, presents interesting points which may stand as precedents.

Musical, &c.

Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN gives a Concert in NIBLO's Saloon this evening. We direct our readers' attention to the fact, confident that notwithstanding counter-attractions elsewhere, they who go will spend an excellent and artistic evening. Miss LEHMANN has had but few opportunities of satisfying her friends and admirers since her sojourn here. Excepting at the Philharmonic and once at the Academy—her success being unequivocal at both places—there has been no opening for the exercise of her delicious and admirably cultivated voice. The programme to-night includes compositions by WEBER, BEETHOVEN, SCHUBERT, SCHUMANN and MEYERBEER, thus affording an excellent opportunity for hearing Miss LEHMANN in music wherein she excels. We trust she will be greeted by a numerous audience.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first non-subscription concert comes off to-night. The programme will be found in another column. It is good; selected with evident regard to the popular. ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater" is a comparative novelty now.

DRAMATIC.—Mr. DAVENPORT took a benefit at the Broadway last night, and Mr. DYOTT another at WALLACK'S. Both houses were crowded. At the former establishment, a Miss FANNY VINING made a highly successful *debut* as *Margaret Elmore*, in "Love's Sacrifice." We were unable to see more than the last two acts of the latter (the best portion, however,) but sufficient to convince us that Miss VINING is an *artiste* of great talent. She is thoroughly finished in the business of the stage. Her voice is round, clear and sonorous; her pronunciation the best we have heard on the stage for a long time. We hope soon to have another opportunity of speaking of this lady. After "Love's Sacrifice," the audience was promised the treat (and it is a treat,) of MORRIS BARNETT's *Monsieur Jacques*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss MARY AGNES—a lady who made a mysterious and triumphant *debut* one Saturday night at the Metropolitan Theatre—appears here to-night for the second time. *Gallantry, (to say nothing of curiosity,)* demands a good attendance.

THE CELEBRATED SIGNOR ALBERTI.—Our *vivacious and excellent cotemporary, the Musical Gazette*, furnishes us with the following "explanation:"

A young Frenchman (a baritone) had been studying singing at Milan for a year, and was about to make his *début*, when one morning a gentleman presented himself with a proposition. "*Hur* Monsieur made choice of the nom de guerre he has determined to take?" instinctingly asked the visitor. Before the singer could overcome his astonishment sufficiently to ask for an explanation, the stranger exhibited four cards, on which were printed, respectively, the names "Arnold," "Ramond," "Brunswick," "Alberti," and remarked, "these are names which already have a reputation established in different degrees; they are all baritones, of course; I would bring you no others. Arnold is known by his excellent voice and his fine appearance. Ramond is most warmth, and can sing C. Brunswick is an excellent actor, a handsome man, and vocalises wonderfully. Alberti, the last, is already quite celebrated; he was recalled *fourteen times* at his last appearance." "Where was that?" eagerly asked the ambitious debutant. "Nobody knows," mysteriously replied the stranger, "and nobody can know. Neither of these artists ever existed; they are myths, which I intend to embody. I offer you the reputation of either of them, at your choice. It is now three years since I invented them, during which time I have been constantly proclaiming their success, in all sorts of appearances, through various journals, taking good care never to give the name of the place where they appeared. I have three journals in which I *collaborate*" (the growing glory of ever fifteen tenors, baritones and basses, whose names and young celebrity the public has learned in spite of itself.) "As soon as a stranger arrives and wishes to make his debut, I am ready to furnish him with a well-known name. Instead of having to wait three or four years to make yourself known, choose the name of Alberti, who, though he has been heard by nobody, is yet known by everybody, and your reputation is achieved." And the stranger displayed before the astonished novice about one hundred journals, out of which might be compiled an account of the progress made by Alberti, and the establishment of his fame. In the city of ——, where he last appeared, he had produced such enthusiasm in MEREDANTE's *Gouvernante*, that a serenade had been offered him, and he had also received a piece of poetry, commencing *O Sole*, as all Italian verses commence. "You see," continued the stranger, "that Signor Alberti is already exceedingly well known; but I will sell him to you at a bargain, for he has now arrived at a point which occasions me some trouble, and if I do not sell him pretty soon I shall have to kill him somewhere, and write his obituary. I will let you have him for five hundred dollars. Fortunate man, to possess Alberti—so splendid a name for so small a price. And if you throw into the bargain an engagement, in one of my theatres, that the baritone, Alberti, is at present without engagement, and you will see how the propositions will flow in!" It is rumored that a baritone called Alberti will soon visit the United States.

Columbia College.

At Columbia College on Monday morning, the semi-annual Exercises in Speaking and Distribution of Testimonials, (awarded at the Intermediate Examination,) will take place in the Chapel.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 2, 1855.

In the House, this morning, Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN being absent, Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, was elected Speaker *pro tem*. Mr. B. pleasantly and briefly made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred, and the business about which they were engaged went on in the accustomed channel.

The time was largely devoted to the third reading of bills, the only noticeable feature in the other orders being the presentation of a report and bill on the petitions for a repeal of the Usury laws. The views of the Committee are, doubtless, embodied in the bill, so I overlook the report and give the latter entire:

An Act Regulating the Rate of Interest.

SECTION 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things, in action, shall continue to be seven dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, and it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation, directly or indirectly, to take or receive in any manner any greater sum or value for the loan, or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action than is above prescribed.

SEC. 2. No promissory note, bill of exchange or other contract or security, shall be void by reason of receiving or an agreement to pay or allow more than the rate of interest named in the first section of this act; but whenever in any action it shall appear by the pleadings and proofs that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received by or on account of the bill, bond, note or other subject matter of the suit, the plaintiff may recover the principal and interest at the rate named in the first section of this act and no more; and the defendant shall recover his full costs against the plaintiff.

SEC. 3. Every person or corporation taking or receiving directly or indirectly, any greater rate of interest than that named in the first section of this act, shall be liable to an action for the excess of interest thus taken, by or in behalf of any person or party paying the same; and the prevailing party in such action shall be entitled to full costs, without reference to the amount of the recovery.

SEC. 4. So much of title 3, chapter 4, and part 2, of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the laws of 1837, chapter 430, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

This is a great modification of the present law, and it abolishes the forfeiture of the principal for taking usurious interest and the penalty of a misdemeanor now in force. Such a proposed modification is not by any means new in the Assembly Chamber. Such or similar laws have been reported many, many times, and in one instance, I believe, it passed a third reading. But always, in one or the other branch of the Legislature, there has existed a conservative element in sufficient force to defeat the complete fulfillment of the desired change. I hope, I believe, that it exists to-day, and will throughout the session in both branches of the present Legislature, and that the bill reported will never receive the assent of anything like a majority of the members. The law sought so strenuously to be repealed is, I believe, the only existing barrier between extortion and necessity; and being such, it should be strengthened and sustained, rather than weakened or destroyed.

In the Senate, Mr. PRATT submitted the following act for the protection of immigrants, second-class, steerage and deck passengers:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all companies, associations, and persons hereafter undertaking to transport or convey, or engaged in transporting or conveying, on railroad, steamboat, canal boat or propeller, any immigrant, second-class, steerage or deck passenger, from the City, bay or harbor of New-York, to any point or place distant more than ten miles therefrom, or from the cities of Albany, Troy and Buffalo; the town or harbor of Dunkirk or the Suspension Bridge, to any other place or places, to deliver to the Mayors of the Cities of New-York, Albany, Troy and Buffalo, on or before the 1st day of April in each and every year, a written or printed statement of the *price or rates of fare* to be charged by such company, association or person, for the conveyance of each immigrant, second-class, steerage and deck passengers respectively, and the price per hundred pounds for the carriage of the luggage of such passengers from and to each and every place, from and to which any such Company, Association or person, shall undertake to transport and convey such passengers, and such prices or rates shall not exceed the prices and rates charged by the Company, Association or person, after the time of delivering such statement to the said Mayors, and such statement shall also contain a particular description of the mode and route by which such passengers are to be transported and conveyed, specifying whether it is to be by railroad, steamboat, canal boat or propeller, and what part of the route is by each, and also the class of passage, whether by emigrant trains, second class, steerage or deck passage.

In case such Companies, Association or persons shall desire thereafter to make any change or alteration in the rates or prices of such transportation and conveyance, they shall deliver to the said Mayors, respectively, a similar statement of the prices and rates as altered and changed by them, but the rates and prices as so changed and altered shall not be charged or received until five days after the delivery of the statement thereof to the said Mayors, respectively.

SEC. 2. Every ticket, receipt or certificate which shall be made or issued by any company, association or person, for the conveyance of any immigrant, second class, steerage or deck passengers, or as evidence of their having paid for a passage, or being entitled to be conveyed from either or any of the points or places in the first section of this act mentioned to any other place or places, shall contain or have endorsed thereon a printed statement of the names of the particular railroad or railroads, and of the line or lines of steamboats, canal-boats and propellers, or of the particular boats or propellers, as the case may be, which are to be used in the transportation and conveyance of such passengers, and also the price or rate of fare charged or received for the transportation and conveyance of any such passenger or passengers with his or their luggage.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to demand or receive, or bargain for the receipt of any greater or higher price or rate of fare for the transportation and conveyance of any such passengers and their luggage, or either, from either or any of the points or places in the first section of this Act mentioned, to any other point or place, than the prices or rates contained in the *statements* which shall be delivered to the Mayors of the cities of New-York, Albany, Troy and Buffalo, respectively, as in the said first section provided for, or *the price or rates which shall be established and fixed* for the transportation and conveyance of such passengers by the proprietors or agents of the line or lines, or means of conveyance, by which such passenger or passengers are to be transported or conveyed.

SEC. 4. *Any company, association, person, or persons*, violating or neglecting to comply with any of the provisions of the first or second sections of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every offence, to be sued for and recovered *in the name of the People of this State*, and every person violating any of the provisions of the third section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, the person offending may be punished by a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the *Court; one half of which fines, when recovered, shall* be paid to the informer, and the other half into the County treasury, where the action shall be tried or the conviction had.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every magistrate, who shall issue a warrant for the apprehension of any person or persons, for violating the provisions of the third *section of this act, within twenty-four hours after* such person or persons shall have been taken and brought before him, to take the testimony of any witness who may be offered to prove the offence charged, in the presence of the accused, who may in person, or by counsel, cross-examine such witness. The testimony so taken shall be signed by the witness, and be certified by the magistrate, and in case such magistrate shall commit the accused to answer the charge he shall immediately thereafter file the testimony, so taken, with the District Attorney of the county in which the offence was committed, to be used on the trial of or any further proceedings against the accused, and the testimony so taken shall be deemed valid and competent for that purpose, and be read and used with the like effect as if such witness were orally examined on such trial or proceedings. After the testimony of any witness shall be so taken, he shall not be detained, nor be imprisoned, or compelled to give any recognizance for his future appearance as a witness on any trial or proceeding thereafter to be had in the premises.

SEC. 6. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A similar bill was introduced last year, but it was not acted on, because it could not be *enacted*. If it will, really effect the purpose it purports to do, it should certainly have a speedy passage.

ABOLISHING THE MARINE COURT.

In accordance with previous notice, Senator ROBERTSON introduced his bill to wipe out of existence the Marine Court. It provides that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, all acts creating the Marine Court shall be repealed. That no action shall be commenced therein after the 1st day of May. The present Justices to close up all business before them by the 1st day of July, and any cause not then concluded to be null and void. Does not Senator ROBERTSON fear that he will incur the displeasure of the high and mighty rulers of the Marine Court? Dare he not bring them into contempt, and will they not punish him therefor? I am afraid they will, and dread the result, for I should not like to come up some morning and find vacant the seventh chair in that upper circle wherein the representative from Westchester is such an agreeable and useful segment.

LABELING MEDICINES.

Sometime since Senator WHITNEY introduced a bill requiring vendors of patent medicines to make under oath what are the ingredients of those medicines. The bill was referred to the Committee on Medicine and kindred topics, and by that Committee reported favorably. To-day the bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and on that we had one of the purest debates of the season. There are no less than four of the old school practitioners in the Senate, and they lashed strongly the proposed enactment, denouncing in no measured terms all the thousand and one nostrums with which the country is flooded. How differently two persons will pursue the same object, by what different reasoning they will arrive at the same result, was strikingly illustrated in the opposition of Messrs. DIXON and PUTNAM. The first brought his strong practical every day mind to contest the proposed law. He believed in many of what were called quack medicines—he had known innumerable cures effected through their agency, and he did not see why their manufacturers should be required to make public their component parts, while the regular faculty were permitted to give unknown medicines, prescribed in an unknown jargon. He was for having people free to use such known and unknown drugs and ourselves as they thought proper. The polished, astute mind of Senator PUTNAM saw in the proposed enactment the birth of an evil far greater in magnitude than that which they sought to remedy. And then in his own brilliant and impressive language, he briefly pointed out the road that would be opened up by the passage of the bill—we should next be called to legislate out of existence all kinds of quackery—quackery in the law, in the pulpit, in all the professions and pursuits of life. He thought all these things should be left alone—that truth would overcome error far easier than it could be eradicated by the infliction of legal penalties. Progress was reported on the bill.

SAM AND HIS REMNIES.

The bill providing for taking the Census of the State, of which I have written heretofore, passed in the Senate to-day, and was sent back to the Assembly for the concurrence of that body in the amendments made in the Senate. As it came from the Assembly, the bill gave to the Supervisors of the several towns and counties in the State the power of appointing the Marshals who are to take the Census. The Senate voted to amend by giving the appointment of those Marshals to the Secretary of State. Of course the amendment was seized upon as giving a party character to the bill, and it was opposed very vehemently but almost exclusively by Senators BROOKS, WHITNEY and PUTNAM, who are the recognized representatives of "SAM" in the Senate. Their real ground of apprehension was that, in the hands of the Secretary, the Know-Nothings would be likely to obtain, but very few of the two thousand Marshals provided for by the bill, and that "SAM" would accordingly lose the benefit of the large corps of emissaries which the bill was supposed to place at his command. Their eagerness on this point reconciled a good many Democrats to the passage of the bill in its amended form; and it was noticed accordingly, during its discussion, that the Democrats had very little to say on the subject—leaving the contest wholly to the Whigs and Know-Nothings. The bill came up this morning for its third reading, when Mr. BROOKS moved to reconsult it, for the purpose of striking out the section giving power of appointment to the Secretary of State. This motion was *lost*, but only by aid of one Democratic vote; and the bill was then passed, also by the aid of the vote of Senator BARR, who had said, at the previous stage of the debate, that he was satisfied, from the course of the discussion, that *nobody but the Know-Nothings* had reason to fear the operation of the bill, and that he should, therefore, *vote for it*.

Senator WILLIAMS, who voted against the motion to reconsult, was *absent* immediately after, when the vote on its passage was taken. One of the Senators, at a future stage of the session, asked leave that Mr. WILLIAMS might be allowed to record his vote, but as Mr. W. himself did not second the appeal, and as it was made out of order, it was not entertained by the President. Mr. WILLIAMS is ostensibly a Whig, and is apparently anxious to retain position in *that* party without forfeiting his place among SAM'S followers. As I am a sincere friend of Senator WILLIAMS, I take the liberty of suggesting that he is in some danger of losing the support and incurring the contempt of *both* parties. An adroit and unscrupulous man may possibly ride two political horses with considerable success for a time, but Senator WILLIAMS is neither adroit enough nor unscrupulous enough to ride *two such horses* as those he is attempting to straddle, without great risk of a fall from one and a kick from the other. He may be obliged to spend several valuable years of his political life in pondering the question *which has hurt him worse*.

J. B. B.

Discussion on Spiritualism at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle was resumed the discussion between Rev. URIAH CLARK and Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, on the question whether the so-called spiritual manifestations of the present day are properly referable to the agency of departed spirits. There was a very respectable attendance. Mr. JAMES DE CAMP acted as umpire.

Rev. URIAH CLARK opened the discussion in the affirmative. He wished to state, however, before entering upon his intended argument, that it was a mistake in announcing him as Doctor—for he was neither a Doctor of Theology, of Laws or of Physic—but a plain unvarnished man, and as such the plain exponent of spiritualistic doctrine. Having thus premised, he alluded first to the closing speech of Mr. WILLIAMS at the last discussion. His illustration of the small-pox was not only not argument, but contrary to the plainest rules of logic, which do not permit the application of physical laws to immaterial subjects. The speaker proceeded briefly to recapitulate his previous argument. He referred to the fact of having referred in his closing to the eminent spirit divine, JOHN WESLEY, as a believer in spiritual manifestations. He might continue, he said, such citations indefinitely. He instanced a communication from Rev. CHARLES BECHER, and read therefrom copious extracts, *showing that this reverend gentleman*, albeit with his acknowledged cultivated and penetrating intellect, had witnessed indubitable spiritual manifestations. Sundry quotations were also read from the New Testament, evidencing, as the speaker alleged, similar manifestations in early apostolic times, with those exhibited at the present day. The fact set forth in the 12th chapter of Acts showed, it was declared, as manifest audible rapping as the loudest spiritual knockers of this day have ever been charged with ability to make. Time was called by the moderator.

Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS in reply, said he was glad this discussion had been entered upon. He hoped thereby many inquiring minds would gather that light upon the subject of spiritual manifestations which they were most earnestly in pursuit of. The gentleman who advocated modern rappings and thumpings he must confess was most judicious in appealing, as the *basis of his argument, to the Bible. But so did the* Millerites, so does the drunkard who takes "a *little wine for his stomach's sake*,"—so universally do the propagandists of absurd paradoxes. He had *expected to discuss* this question on purely scientific grounds, but he was willing however to take the gentleman on Bible ground. And first, if any modern spiritualists could be found who, like Daniel being placed in a lion's den, especially after they had fasted three days, could come out as did Daniel with a whole hide, then he would subscribe to the truths of modern spiritualism. Similar references were made to the miraculous escapes of Shadrach, Meshack, and Abednego, from the fiery furnace, and to Jonah's safe, though forced and sudden exit from the whale's belly. If Mr. HARRIS, now on his way to Cuba, should happen to be shipwrecked and spend equal time in the interior organization of some monster of the deep—whale, leviathan, or sturgeon—and come out uninjured in his physique and appetite, then he would accord at once with the views of his opponent. So much he said for the Bible argument.

To the observation of his opponent, that most of the believers in spiritual manifestations were psychologists, he had only to say that they but dimly comprehended the extent and true nature of psychology. He then proceeded to show that manifestations attributed to spiritualism were, as he alleged, only the effects of psychology. The nervous system of man, he stated, produced external excitement which it was impossible for him to control. No man could lay down and sleep at will. Externals not alone, but internal emotions also, influence man. The speaker illustrated his theory with numerous physical facts of everyday cognizance.

Rev. Mr. CLARK in response, said: He had not expected to see the Bible spoken lightly of. He was glad to refer to the Bible. He venerated its teachings and he doubted not the gentleman himself did at heart. His asking of modern Spiritualists to pass through unscathed lions dens or fiery furnaces or come out whole from a whale's belly, was like the Devil who took Christ to the summit of a mountain and would not believe he was Christ unless he would cast himself down, for if he were Christ he should not, he said, be hurt. He related one or two anecdotes to show, as he said, the absurdity of his opponents quotations from the Bible, when time expired.

Dr. WILLIAMS again answered. He stated he was unable to see as could he, the merit of the question at issue. He referred anew to the Bible, and demonstrated Christ's system as perfect. After which he proceeded to enlarge upon his previously advanced theory of physical conditions as indicating to what were called spiritual manifestations. He said, in conclusion, he wished the discussion might take a practical turn. He hoped mediums would be brought in to give actual and visible exhibitions of their power. If there was a lack of mediums he would furnish enough, whose physical conditions were well adapted to the purpose.

Rev. URIAH CLARK spoke a third time, and was followed by Dr. WILLIAMS. Their remarks comprised mostly clauses and sentences, more or less intelligible, in support of their diverse theories.

The discussion continues four more evenings.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 3.

CORRESPONDENCE—A Letter from Louis Kossuth. Dick Tinto in Florence. Conversations with an Austrian Officer.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—Full Reports.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

EDITORIALS—The Tariff. The News by the George Law. The French Press. A New Feature. Cuba and the Allies. Palmerston and Graham. Southside View. Congressional. Charities—What is in. The Usurpations of Slavery. Patriotic Funds. Free Academy for Females. The Bank Superintendent—The Tribune and Mr. St. John. American Opinions of England.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, and to each Club of Twenty-Over. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 4½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 459 Broadway, (near Grand-st.) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....10c. to 14c. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....9c. to 12c. per yard
Rich Brussels.....8c. to 12c. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....7c. to 9c. per yard
Best Ingrain.....5c. to 7c. per yard.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—SPRING FASHIONS.—Gentlemen's Hats in their variety, unsurpassed by any for elegance of style or durability. Please call and examine. One price. West End Emporium.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 126 Chatham-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Adams House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

ADAMS HOUSE, Dec. 1, 1854.

DR. D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will now claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently pronounced by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills purchased a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours,

R. B. COLEMAN.

MR. MCMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, says: "Several intelligent persons among our subscribers have, of their own accord, spoken to us in grateful terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in the use of Fever and Ague Pills from DESHLER'S PILLS. We most cordially commend DESHLER'S remedy, not out of regard to Mr. DESHLER, nor directly nor indirectly solicited by him, but as an act of kindness to the many sufferers of the Fever and Ague, the placing of whose cure in the hands of the general and charitable purveyor of this class of medicines."

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 169 Chambers-st.; C. W. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, corner John-st. and Broadway; F. W. RUSTTON, 64 Hudson-st., and corner of Canal-st. and Broadway; C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. By GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., and DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia. Pond, Allen, & Co., Wholesale and Retail Depot, by C. D. DESHLER, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—Since the introduction of my Gutta-percha Soleing in the United States, many worthless imitations and pirates have been detected in palming off upon the unsuspecting community a mixed and poisonous gin, under the name of Balmagie, which is the most pernicious poison with which a community was ever cursed, and which has done more early to a wretched drunkard's grave. In order to protect myself and the community from such parties, when I first introduced my Soleings into this country, I resorted to the expedient of only selling the Soleings in the sole of each bottle, with my name on the cork, and the name and address of my agents on the label. The genuine article can be purchased of any of the responsible druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole manufacturer and importer, Nos. 13 and 21 Beaver-st., N. Y.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR round 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, inferior to none sold elsewhere which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, from $225 to $1,000, at the Warerooms of WM. T. GILBERT & Co.

DRY GOODS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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TO LET.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM H. LIVINGSTON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY morning, March 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Bond-st., the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a family leaving the city, consisting of Rosewood Piano-Forte, Mahogany Sofa, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also, a Horse and Carriage. Sale positive.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Bond-st., the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a family leaving the city, consisting of Rosewood Piano-Forte, Mahogany Sofa, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also, a Horse and Carriage. Sale positive.

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A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold, by order of the Executors of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Hone, deceased, that valuable COUNTRY SEAT, situate on the Hudson River, at Hastings, Westchester County, about 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1 mile from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad. The property consists of about 10 acres of land, with a large and commodious Dwelling-House, Barn, Gardener's Cottage, &c., &c., and is in a high state of cultivation. Terms liberal. Immediate possession will be given. Further particulars may be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 56 Broadway, or of the undersigned, at No. 1 Wall-st.

JOHN G. COMSTOCK, Executor.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$50,000 of the above Bonds will be sold at auction, by T. E. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock M. Terms, cash. Bonds payable at the office of the Comptroller of the City of St. Louis. Bonds to bear interest from the 1st of January, 1854. Interest and principal payable in the City of St. Louis.

THOS. E. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DAMAGE RECEIVED, SOLD ON BOARD OF PIONEER.—By order of Underwriters, will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the cargo of the ship PIONEER, from Liverpool, consisting of 1,000 bags Liverpool Salt, 1,000 bags Fine Salt, 1,000 bags Coarse Salt, 1,000 bags Ground Salt, 1,000 bags Dairy Salt, 1,000 bags Table Salt, 1,000 bags Ashton Salt, 1,000 bags Turk's Island Salt, 1,000 bags Cadiz Salt, 1,000 bags Lisbon Salt, 1,000 bags Alicante Salt, 1,000 bags Malaga Salt, 1,000 bags Cagliari Salt, 1,000 bags Trapani Salt, 1,000 bags Sicily Salt, 1,000 bags Ivica Salt, 1,000 bags Genoa Salt, 1,000 bags Leghorn Salt, 1,000 bags Ancona Salt, 1,000 bags Venice Salt, 1,000 bags Trieste Salt, 1,000 bags Fiume Salt, 1,000 bags Zante Salt, 1,000 bags Patras Salt, 1,000 bags Corfu Salt, 1,000 bags Smyrna Salt, 1,000 bags Constantinople Salt, 1,000 bags Odessa Salt, 1,000 bags Alexandria Salt, 1,000 bags Tripoli Salt, 1,000 bags Tunis Salt, 1,000 bags Algiers Salt, 1,000 bags Tangier Salt, 1,000 bags Mogador Salt, 1,000 bags Fine Salt, 1,000 bags Coarse Salt, 1,000 bags Ground Salt, 1,000 bags Dairy Salt, 1,000 bags Table Salt, 1,000 bags Ashton Salt, 1,000 bags Turk's Island Salt, 1,000 bags Cadiz Salt, 1,000 bags Lisbon Salt, 1,000 bags Alicante Salt, 1,000 bags Malaga Salt, 1,000 bags Cagliari Salt, 1,000 bags Trapani Salt, 1,000 bags Sicily Salt, 1,000 bags Ivica Salt, 1,000 bags Genoa Salt, 1,000 bags Leghorn Salt, 1,000 bags Ancona Salt, 1,000 bags Venice Salt, 1,000 bags Trieste Salt, 1,000 bags Fiume Salt, 1,000 bags Zante Salt, 1,000 bags Patras Salt, 1,000 bags Corfu Salt, 1,000 bags Smyrna Salt, 1,000 bags Constantinople Salt, 1,000 bags Odessa Salt, 1,000 bags Alexandria Salt, 1,000 bags Tripoli Salt, 1,000 bags Tunis Salt, 1,000 bags Algiers Salt, 1,000 bags Tangier Salt, 1,000 bags Mogador Salt.

INSURANCE.

ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, No. 56 Cedar-st., for Insurances on Lives, Annuities, Endowments, &c.

JOHN D. COOKE, President.
JAMES STRATHY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
JOSEPH L. YALE, Actuary.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, $300,000.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, President.
JAMES STRATHY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
JOSEPH L. YALE, Actuary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insures Vessels, Cargoes and Freights against the Perils of the Sea.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, Vice-President.
JAMES STRATHY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
JOSEPH L. YALE, Actuary.

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 11 Wall-st.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 1st day of January, 1854, will be presented to the Stockholders or their representatives, for examination, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HORATIO DODGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1854.

The Annual Statement of the affairs of the Company will be presented to the Stockholders or their representatives, for examination, at the office of the Company, on and after Tuesday, the 7th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN D. COOKE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Annual Statement of the Stockholders of the AMERICAN CLAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will be ready for delivery on and after TUESDAY, March 7, 1854, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. A. KORNE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Company will be presented to the Stockholders or their representatives, for examination, at the office of the Company, No. 23 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, March 6, 1854.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. A. KORNE, Secretary.

Further information may be obtained from

WM. A. KORNE.

CENTRAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

JOHN D. WOOD, President.
JAMES E. CRAIG, Secretary.
A. M. BUCHANAN, Counsel.
ANSON HERRICK, Surveyor.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—Broadway, Opposite the Park.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW CREEK COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW CREEK COAL COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN O. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the STATE BOARD OF CALIFORNIA, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. A. KORNE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MINING COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. A. KORNE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CALIFORNIA AND NEW-YORK

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Bally Tiquor Bill in Contempt.
MARINE COURT.

Judge McCARTHY has appointed Saturday next, the 10th inst., as a convenient day to hear the Contempt case, and give his final decision thereon.

The Maine Law and the Superior and Common Pleas Courts.

At a meeting of the Bar, held on Thursday last, JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., gave notice that a meeting of the members of the Bench and Bar would be held at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, at the room of the Supreme Court General Term, to take into consideration the clause in the prohibitory law now before the Legislature which places the trial of persons charged with infractions of the law within the jurisdiction of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts.

A half hour beyond the time appointed for the meeting, discovered in the room Mr. BLUNT, quietly reading a lengthy legal document, another member of the Bar, conspicuous as well for his good nature and good looks as for his talents and accomplishments, and—our Reporter. Mr. BLUNT finished reading his document, looked up, said he thought it was queer, and adjourned the meeting.

The other member of the Bar present, who is an ardent temperance man, announced that he had intended to have made a speech in opposition to the proposed remonstrance of Mr. BLUNT against the trial of liquor cases in the Courts named, as he thought they could not be engaged in any better business. The Sheriff then locked the door and bolted himself.

A Welcome to Anthony Burns.

ANTHONY BURNS, whose rendition to his owner, from Boston, last Summer, created so much excitement throughout the North, having been purchased from his late master, arrived in this City yesterday, on his way back to Boston. A welcome was extended to him last night by his colored brethren, in the Church of Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, corner of Prince and Marion-streets.

The Late Judge Edwards.

At a joint meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the New-York Medical College, held at the Institution in East Thirteenth-street, yesterday, the following resolutions, moved by HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq., and seconded by JAMES S. SANDFORD, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with sentiments of profound regret that we have to record the recent death of Hon. HENRY PIERREPOINT EDWARDS, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of this College.

Resolved, That in the death of Judge EDWARDS this Institution has lost one of its most valuable and efficient friends, the Trustees and Faculty an associate of the highest honor and integrity of character, and one whose death we deeply deplore.

Colored Orphan Asylum Wants Aid.

The Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum find themselves compelled by urgent necessity, to appeal to their friends and the public for immediate relief. Assessment bills, amounting to about $6,100, were demanded, $1,250 of which have been due a considerable time, and require immediate payment. This occurring when the prices of breadstuffs and other articles of subsistence are doubled in value, for the daily support of 230 children, besides the officers employed in the establishment, has not only exhausted ordinary resources, but called forth fresh energies on the part of the Managers.

The Fletcher and Norton Suit.

The Jury in this case were absent yesterday but few minutes, and returned with a verdict for defendant. A report of the summing up is given elsewhere.

Literary.

It is rumored that the Chevalier WIKOFF is writing the life of BENNETT. Who "does" the Bear-Woman's biography does not yet transpire.

☞ The name of a Mr. PETTY was mentioned yesterday as being the keeper of a policy shop in Grand-street. The information was obtained from the Mayor's office, from the affidavit of the complainant. Upon investigation however, before Justice OSBORNE, it appears that the place was kept by a man named BURR, who was held by the Justice to answer the complaint.

☞ The Board of Police Commissioners were in session last evening, for trials of patrolmen. Nothing important transpired.

The Late Gambling Cases Dismissed.

To the *Editor of the New-York Daily Times*:

The daily papers of this City, since Sunday, Feb. 25, have given me and my house an unfavorable notoriety, by the publication of flaming articles, headed "Descent upon a Gambling House," "Wholesale Arrest of Gamblers," &c., &c. You have thus unwittingly done injustice to myself and my business, and I request and trust you will do me the favor to publish my statement in contradiction. I most emphatically deny that my house is or ever was "a gambling house." I have kept it for the last five years, and it never has been in any way the resort of gamblers, nor will I allow it to be while I am its proprietor. The second-story of my house is one entire room, containing several billiard tables, public at all reasonable hours for those desiring such amusement and recreation. It is always quiet, respectable and orderly, and visited by the most respectable citizens of the Eighteenth Ward. No disturbance or breach of the peace has ever arisen in, or emanated from it. On the Saturday evening of the arrests, I was confined to my bed by sickness, and knew nothing of the occurrence until Sunday morning. Some half-a-dozen persons were quietly amusing themselves in one of the billiard rooms, when the police came in and indiscriminately arrested all the persons in the room. No one resisted, offered or attempted to escape. Some of the best citizens in the Ward were of the number, some of whom had never played a game of billiards or cards in their lives. No gambling game of any kind is "open" in the house, nor am I interested in any such game, nor do I intend to be.

The persons arrested were all discharged on Sunday morning by Justice OSBORNE; and as soon as I was able on Monday morning, I called personally on the MAYOR and, on stating the proper statement and explanation, the whole proceeding was dismissed.

Respectfully yours, W. O'DONNELL.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SUPREME, SUPERIOR and COMMON PLEAS.—Motions and decisions.

[Advertisement.]

800,000 BOTTLES OF COD LIVER OIL.—77,714 gallons exported from Newfoundland in one year.

The cause in which this remedy has proved so effectual in arresting the progress of Consumption, and preventing the life of patients, are remarkable.

Relief is obtained immediately, so in a few days after using the Oil, the cough is mitigated, expectoration diminished, night sweats cease, and the appetite, flesh, and strength, gradually improve. There is no doubt that the pure Cod Liver has done, and is doing more for the benefit of pulmonary diseases, than any other remedy yet discovered.

REDFIELD'S Pure Cod Liver Oil, is prepared only by myself, and all persons wishing the genuine Oil are cautioned to see that my name is in full on each label, and my signature over the cork of each bottle, without which none is genuine. FREDERICK V. REDFIELD.

At the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to which the composition has been made known,) pronounce it to be an UNRIVALLED TONIC MEDICINE for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Said, wholesale and retail, at Dr. JOHN BULL'S principal office, No. 7 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.—A correct analysis of the phrenological organs shows each individual to what pursuit or profession in life he is best adapted—in which he may be most successful, wherein he is deficient, or excessively developed, and how to overcome the minute defects necessary to obtain a harmonious, symmetrical, and consistent intellectual moral and social development. Examinations day and evening, by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

INIMITABLE SUCCESS—THE LIFE AND BRAWTIES OF HARRY FRANCO—Although the publication of this book in the City, the sales have been so large that the publishers have had great difficulty in keeping up with their orders. Orders from the country post in with every mail. Notwithstanding the attempts made to suppress the work, it bids fair to gain a larger circulation than any book yet issued from the American Press.

H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell on Tuesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, houses and lots Nos. 134 and 136 and 146 Houston-street, and vacant lot No. 140 Houston-street, between Sheriff and Willett-streets, near Union Market. A large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. For maps and particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—This truly extraordinary remedy is so invigorating that a few doses will immediately renovate the system, imparting, as it were, new life, strength and energy to those suffering from declining health. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—For all diseases known as female complaints, use Dr. DUPONCO'S Golden Pills. They are harmless, yet wonderfully efficacious in removing obstructions, correcting irregularities, &c., &c. Price $1 per box. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and will be sent by mail by enclosing $1 to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," for the last time, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and this evening at 7½ o'clock, at BARNUM'S Museum. No chance to see this great drama after to-day.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, March 1, by Rev. J. Crosby, Mr. GEO. W. MASON to Miss FRANCES J. CROSBY, (daughter of the officiating clergyman,) all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, by Rev. Mr. Halsey, Isaac H. MEAD and Miss ELIZABETH MARY E., daughter of the late Stephen Mead, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Mr. SAL. OTTENHEIMER, Esq., of San Francisco, to Miss HANNA SALLIE, of New-York.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, by Rev. T. Walsh, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON to Miss CATHERINE DONNELLY, both of New-York.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, by Rev. J. S. Ladd, DANIEL B. NICHOLS to Miss ADELIA ESCHEN, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. ADAM MCKNIGHT and Miss ELIZA JANE BURR.

In Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday morning, March 1, by Rev. M. Gosman, Mr. ISAAC FOWLER, of Kingston, N. Y., to FANNIE M., eldest daughter of Fielding S. Gass, of the former place.

At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, by Rev. T. Strong, Mr. JOHN B. NAPIS to Miss JENNETT DUNN, all of Newtown.

At Castleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas W. Fearon, Mr. JAMES A. HULSIVER to Miss FREDA ANNIE SMITH, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, Esq., all of Castleton.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, March 2, of consumption, GEORGE A. PERRY, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Robert McCoskry Bott, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 Clinton-place, on Sunday, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, JEREMIAH MALONEY.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 6 Jay-st. The friends of his brother-in-law, Jeremy V. Brown, and the members of Hermitage Lodge of the I. O. of O. F., Hannah chapter, No. 1, of O. U. A., and the Order in general, are especially invited. His remains will be removed to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 2, ELIAS GILBERT, infant son of Elias and Phebe G. Mollineux, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 109 East 23d-st. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey, for interment.

In this City, on Friday, March 2, after a short illness, JOHN HAYES, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his son, George Platt, and his sons-in-law, Edwin Nichols and James J. Leggett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 102 Allen-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, CORNELIA A., wife of Edwin A. Hopkins.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon next, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 886 4th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 2, STEWART ARMSTRONG, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 Sheriff-st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 2, after a lingering illness, JOHN E. RIKER, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Binghamton Light Guard and Excelsior Musketoons, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 Monroe-st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, THOMAS COKER FISHWICK, only son of T. M. Fenwick, aged 10 years and 6 months.

His death was caused by a fall through the hatchway of a store in Barclay-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 109 West 34th-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

On Thursday, March 1, AMEA, daughter of Jesse W. and Frances Ann Mapother, aged 6 years and 3 months.

She will be taken to Bridgeport, for burial.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCJARRETT, aged 46 years, daughter of the late Chas. L. Roberts, of Gloucester, Mass.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 14 Sidney-place, without further invitation, on Monday, the 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, of consumption, HENRY BECHER, late of New Haven, aged 35 years and 10 months.

At Canoe Four Corners, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Thursday, March 1, CHARLES H. CROWNS, in the 36th year of his age, of Dr. Stephen Brown, late of this City.

In this City, JAMES MCCHESNEY ADAMS, in the 21 year of his age, youngest son of Robert A. and Leonora Bolter Adams.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 217 8th-av., on Saturday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 5 o'clock P. M., MATILDA S., wife of William Alexander, and daughter of William H. Cox, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 126 Duane-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, after a lingering illness, RICHARD HILL, Sen., aged 67 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 30 Delancey-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 2.

$10,000	Ind. State 8s	82	100	Nic. Transit Co.	b30 15½
14,000	do.	b30 81	40	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	82
18,000	Virginia 6s	84½	200	do.	s5 83
6,000	do.	85	400	do.	s30 83
5,000	Missouri 6s	85	200	do.	s10 83
1,000	do.	85½	50	N. Y. Central R. R.	94
7,000	Louisiana 6s	90	50	do.	b5 94
10,000	Erie Bonds of '75	92	34	Del. L. & West. R. R.	98
1,000	do.	b60 93½	100	Erie Railroad	s10 42
3,000	Michigan Bonds	90	100	do.	s60 42
2,000	Panama Rail. 2d is	100	100	do.	s60 42
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	74	100	do.	s30 42
10,000	do.	b60 74	100	do.	s5 42
5,000	do.	74	200	do.	s10 42
4,000	Erie Bds. of '75	93	100	do.	s30 42
2,000	Ass. Exchange Bank	102	100	do.	s10 42
100	Central Company	s60 24	100	Harlem Railroad	22
100	do.	s10 24	50	Hud. River Railroad	32
100	Nic. Transit Co.	s5 10½	50	North. Indiana Con's	23
200	Penn. Coal Co.	b10 84	50	Mich. South. R. R.	63
200	do.	s10 84	50	North. Ind. R. R.	63
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94	100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	s5 103
50	do.	s60 95	100	do.	s60 103
100	Nicar. Transit Co.	s5 10½	13	Chi. & R'k Isl'd R. R.	94
100	do.	s10 10½			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri 6s	81½	400	Penn. & Lak. E. Co.	13
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	74½	100	Erie Railroad	s5 42
10,000	do.	b60 74½	100	do.	s30 42
4,000	do.	s60 74½	100	do.	s10 42
2,000	do.	75	100	do.	s5 42
1,000	do.	b60 75	50	Harlem Railroad	22
4,000	Erie Bds. of '75	93	50	Hud. River Railroad	32
2	Assoc. Exchange Bank	102	50	Illinois Railroad	s30 63
100	Central Company	s60 24	50	Hud. River Railroad	32
100	do.	s10 24	50	Nor. Indiana Con's	23
100	Nic. Transit Co.	s5 10½	50	Mich. South. R. R.	63
200	Penn. Coal Co.	s10 84	50	North. Ind. R. R.	63
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94	100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	s5 103
50	do.	s60 95	100	do.	s60 103

FRIDAY, March 9—P. M.

The London Circular of BARING BROTHERS, which we have just received by the Canada, to Boston, quotes a scarcity of most of our State Stocks, and a good request for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The market near home of United States Stocks. The Bonds of the Illinois Central road had advanced to 85 ₱ cent. Erie, new issue, 74@76. Railroad Iron, £6 10@£6 15 free on board in Wales. The Liverpool Circular of DUNNINGTON quoted White Corn, at 42s., and Yellow and Mixed, 43s., outside figures. The course of the Consol market through the week, was 90½ lowest; 91½ highest; closing 90⅞, cash figures. The London Times of Friday reports a very inactive movement on the Stock Exchange. Other market quotations, as by telegraph from Halifax.

The Import of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, for the month of February, as made up at the Custom-House to-day, was

In Goods dutiable	$6,315,969
Goods Warehoused	5,457,304
Free Goods	1,401,466
Total Entries of month	$13,014,737
Against February, 1854	10,816,800
Increase in February, 1855	$1,197,935

There was also imported, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $67,355. We annex our usual monthly comparative table, for the Treasury year, to the close of the eighth month of the year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854-55.	vs.	1853-54.
July	$9,034,000		$9,078,000
August	22,819,000		19,662,000
September	14,103,000		16,027,000
October	10,949,000		11,926,000
November	8,893,000		12,430,000
December	9,277,000		13,817,000
January	12,855,000		10,316,000
February	12,014,000		10,816,800
Total 8 months	$110,644,000		$125,064,000
Decrease present Treasury year			14,420,000

The Stock Market at the closing Board this afternoon exhibited a firmer tone than yesterday, and upon several of the leading speculatives, say Reading and Erie shares and Illinois Central Bonds, an advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. was realized. Other Stocks improved a small fraction, and were in better request. The total business in Railway and Stock Bonds amounted to $180,000. There were $38,000 Illinois Central taken as high as 75 ₱ cent. at the Second Board. Panama Bonds and Shares were 1 ₱ cent. higher at the close than yesterday; Cleveland and Toledo 1@1½ ₱ cent. better; Indiana Fives and Louisiana Sixes 1 ₱ cent. down. There was rather a free offering of State Stocks, on account of Western Bankers. Virginias 85½.

There was very little done in Foreign Exchange; no steamer for the Continent to-morrow; the next mail goes by the *Baltic* for Liverpool on Wednesday next. The rates on London are, nominally, 109¼@109½; Paris 5.13¾@5.11½. Money keeps easy, and is almost as cheap here as in London, which fact tends in a measure to increase the remittances in Gold to that point by the leading Foreign bankers. The country bank balances continue to increase. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $130,868; payments $168,432; balance at close $4,658,429. The following act of the New-York Legislature, just approved by the Governor, has been construed, in certain quarters, to apply to the temporary use of foreign capital in Wall-street. Such, however, is not the general understanding of the measure, which we are quite sure was only designed to tax the invested means in Real or Personal Estate of non-residents, who make themselves nominally such, in many cases, to avoid City taxation upon their City property, by claiming a domicil in Westchester or Richmond Counties, at Newport or in the State of New-Jersey. There are scores of such instances in the Fifteenth and other up-town Wards; the wealthy owners of costly property living in it certain months in the year, and then reporting themselves non-residents to the Assessor of the Ward. There are other instances of merchants and others who escape the customary license on their regular business, and the tax upon the capital invested in it, by actually residing without the City limits. The additional burden thus thrown upon the other taxable property of the City was a serious one, until the passage of this act. In this view the measure is an acceptable one. If there is really any cause for the apprehension felt by certain parties that the new statute may be construed to reach the money balances of Foreign capitalists in Wall-street, not "invested" in the received sense of taxable estate, the fact can readily be ascertained on application to the Attorney General of the State.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons and associations doing business in the State of New-York, as merchants, bankers, or otherwise, either as principals or partners, whether special or otherwise, and not residents of this State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business, the same as if they were residents in this State; and said taxes shall be collected from the property of the firms, persons or associations to which they severally belong.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

It is difficult to know what the present Congress will finally determine before the adjournment on Saturday night on the revenue laws; but we think it safe to conclude that the sudden action of the House of Representatives, at the close of last week, in reducing the Tariff Act of 1846 by one-fifth, on an amendment to one of the regular appropriation bills, will be reversed. The amendment has already been twice negatived by the Senate, and can now only be restored by conference between the two Houses.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods the present week amounts to $1,450,140, against $1,681,657 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	Packages.	Warehoused. Value.	Withdr'n. Packages.	Value.
Man. of Wool	715	$288,620	1,478	$622,361
Man. of Cotton	343	161,372	34	14,478
Man. of Silk	1,020	502,021	1063	516,022
Man. of Flax	1,107	164,122	1,120	165,084
Miscellaneous	971	144,194	2139	321,760
Total	3,716	$1,140,254	5,441	$1,640,705
		309,886		1,140,254
Total entered	$1,450,140	Total marketed		$1,450,677

The following is a statement of the business of the Assay Office for the month of February:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$4,000
Foreign Bullion	9,740
United States Bullion (including $150,000 California Branch Mint Bars)	1,988,034
Total Gold	$1,997,774

DEPOSITS OF SILVER.

Foreign Coin	$765
Foreign Bullion	1,091
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	11,770
Total Silver	$13,626
Total Gold and Silver	1,986,900
Total Deposits payable in Bars	1,957,730
Total Deposits payable in Coins	96,169
Gold Bars stamped	1,993,476
Transmitted during this month to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	1,990,121

The Bonds of the Milwaukie and Watertown Road are advertised for sale by Mr. W. A. Kouns, No. 27 Williams-street. They bear 6 ₱ cent. interest, March and September coupons payable in this City. The whole issue is $310,000, being less than half the cost of the work. The advertisement of Mr. Kouns will be found in another column.

The operation of the British Income Tax upon the holders of British Colonial Securities, the dividends of which are payable in London, whether owned in Canada or the United States, amounts to *six and a half* ₱ cent. This is 1½ ₱ cent. ahead of the long and much complained of tax upon British and other foreign holders of Pennsylvania State fives, old issue. The two wrongs do not make one right, but the *sheer* on the Colonial Bonds, some of which are held in the interior of this State, is something of a curiosity. We have the correspondence in one instance, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1855.

Cashier Bank of ——, N. Y.:

SIR: We have received advices of payment for your account of

25 Ontario and Pembroke R. R. Coupons	
on 25	£25 0s. 0d.
Less Income Tax	1 6s. 5d.
	£23 13s. 7d.
Producing at 8½ ₱ cent	$466 85
Less commission 1 ₱ cent	4 66
Total	$462 19

for which we enclose our certificate of deposit No. 241 to your order.

Our London correspondents write us that the Income Tax deducted above can be recovered, should the Bonds be the property of a foreigner, upon filing a certificate which must state that the *Bonds are the property of a foreigner, and that no British subject has any interest in the same.* If you wish to reclaim the amount, we will forward such a certificate prepared by you for the purpose. We remain, yours respectfully.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1855.

Cashier, Bank of ——, *New-York.*

SIR: We are informed by our London friends that they will not be able to recover the Income Tax deducted on the Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad Coupons, as by a recent act of Parliament all dividends payable in London on British Colonial funds of every kind, are made liable to this tax, whether the Bonds or Coupons are the property of foreigners or not.

We remain yours, &c.

The present condition and progress of the TERRE HAUTE and ALTON ROAD—trunk line from the Wabash to the Mississippi, across the State of Illinois, east and west—has recently been reported upon by the President of the Company, Mr. SIMEON RYDER. The Second Mortgage on the work has been revised and made to cover, complete, the financial wants, present and prospective, of the Company, with a view to avoid a complication of the liens upon the Road, and the possibility of a floating indebtedness after completion. To this end, provision is made for $693,950 beyond the Cash estimates of the Engineer in Chief, to cover the intermediate interest on the existing debt and discount on the Bonds of the Company, hereafter to be placed. We derive these general facts from the report:

Expenditures thus far	$3,337,424
Estimates for completion	1,712,576
Total cost, equipped	$5,050,000
Stock paid in	$2,981,420
Future assessments	663,236
Total Stock	$3,645,000
First Mortgage sold	1,000,000
Second Mortgage sold	250,000
Second in reserve	1,744,000
	$5,049,950
To cover Interest, Discounts and Contingent	$693,950

The line is 173 miles in length. Average cost, when completed and equipped, $30,404 on the estimate of $5,250,000, or $34,357 to cover all contingencies. In actual operation, 82 miles. This part of the work, and the grading and masonry on the remainder, together with iron and equipment paid for, cost, as above, $3,337,424. Of the 82 miles, 37 are opened on the west end, and 45 on the east. The first-named section nearly reaches the main stem of the Illinois Central, and the last the Chicago branch of that work.

The President of the New-Albany and Salem Road, Mr. JAMES BROOKS, has recently put forth a circular report of the finances of the work, which was opened through from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, opposite Louisville, Ky., on the 4th July last.

Cost of Road and Equipment	$6,305,478
Funded Debt	$4,616,179
Capital Stock	2,468,355
	$6,484,535

The reserved funds, including Stock Subscriptions due, amount to $367,833, of which $140,000 are not at present available. The unfunded liabilities of the Company, $291,115. The Road earned the first six months, $330,676 gross, or $194,103 net. Its funded interest, six months, and interest on other liabilities, $156,431, leaving a profit of $37,671 to the Stockholders. The first six months' earnings, with an inadequate equipment, are in advance of the estimate. Additional equipment, to a large amount, it is stated, might be profitably employed. A loan to this object was authorized last November. The inference is left that the Road will be able to protect the interest on its Debt, operating with the present equipment, but that the remaining profit to the Stockholders cannot be considerable, without the enlargement of the rolling property. The gross estimate for 1855 is $800,000. The finances of the Company are, by this report, in a more compact shape than was generally supposed.

The following is the official (Washington *Union*) copy of the Act for the Relief of the Texas Creditors, passed by Congress and approved by the President:

AN ACT to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas, as are comprehended in the act of Congress of Sept. 9, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas in five per cent. stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New-Mexico," passed September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso, to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act, at the discretion of the Treasury, be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that Republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned among the said holders *pro rata*: *Provided*, That the interest on the debt embraced in this act, shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause the proper office of said State to examine and report to the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt, on which the said State may have made such payment: *Provided*, The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed to the creditor or creditors, if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them; and where any original certificates or other evidences of debt have been surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, and new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no payment shall be made under this act to any holder of said securities, or evidences of debt, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt, also similar releases, to said State of Texas, and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall there be deposited with the Treasury Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made, and no payments shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, and a copy of the act of said State duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the Legislature of the state of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise.

Approved Feb. 26, 1855.

Tobacco Report.

Tobacco is inactive, and is advancing. The sales since our last include 200 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@10c.; 30 cases Seed Leaf at 9½c.; 30 Florida, at 30c.@77c.; 125 bales Havana at 90c.@71c.; 177 Lagua and Cuba at 16c.@11½c., and 80 cases damaged Seed Leaf, (by auction,) at 7½c.@11½c., 6 M.

STOCK OF TOBACCO IN WAREHOUSE.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total. Hhds.
Stock on hand, Feb. 1, 1855	5,770	377	47	6,194
Received since	577	60	—	637
Total	6,347	437	13	6,831
Delivered since	610	135	—	745
Stock on hand, March 1, '55	5,737	302	13	6,144

STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Bxs.	Cske.	Lgs.	Tons.	Ctns.
On hand Feb. 1, '55, bbls.	1,171	2,560	265	615	113
Received since	503	70	—	400	—
Total, bbls	2,674	2,630	265	1,020	113
Sales to March 1, '55, bbls.	1,507	535	200	500	—
On hand March 1, '55, bbls.	1,167	2,075	65	515	113

MARKETS by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 1.

The sales of COTTON during the past week have been about 15,000 bales, and the receipts of the same period amount to 14,500 bales, leaving a stock on hand of 26,700 bales. The market closes firm. In RICE the week's business foots up 2,550 tierces, at prices ranging from 3½c.@4½c. The market is firm and tends upward. The stock on hand is 2,750 tierces. FREIGHTS are firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 2.

Holders of COTTON are demanding an advance. Sales to-day 4,000 bales. The sales for the week have been 30,000 bales. The stock on hand is 126,000 bales. The receipts at all Southern ports less than last year at this time are put down at 57,000 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to HAVRE are 13-16d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—FIRST BOARD.—$2,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 70; $200 Schuylkill Navigation, (Scrip,) 6½; $1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 96½; $46 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '97, 77